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Modern Natural Science System and Human Society
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Introduction: Historical Position and Civilizational Significance of
the Modern Natural Science System Introduction : Position Historique et
Signification Civilisationnelle du Système de Science Naturelle Moderne
Industrial Wisdom Revolution: The Fundamental Transformation
of Productivity Paradigms Révolution de la Sagesse Industrielle : Transformation
Fondamentale des Paradigmes de Productivité
Planetary Revolution: The Historical Inevitability of Human Civilization's
Interstellar Leap Révolution Planétaire : Inévitabilité Historique du Bond
Interstellaire de la Civilisation Humaine
Gene and Cell Revolution: Deciphering and Reconstructing the Underlying Codes of Life
Révolution Génétique et Cellulaire : Décryptage et Reconstruction des Codes
Fondamentaux de la Vie
Information Revolution and Computing Paradigms: From the Electronic Era to Quantum Intelligence
Révolution de l'Information et Paradigmes Informatiques : De l'Ère Électronique à
l'Intelligence Quantique
Modern Cosmology and Astrophysics: Deep Expansion of Cosmic Horizons Cosmologie Moderne et
Astrophysique : Expansion Profonde des Horizons Cosmiques
Exploring the Dark Universe: Dark Matter, Dark Energy, and Cosmic
Structural Evolution Exploration de l'Univers Sombre : Matière Noire, Énergie
Noire et Évolution de la Structure Cosmique
Particle Physics and Fundamental Interactions: Probing the Extremes of Nature Physique
des Particules et Interactions Fondamentales : Exploration des Extrêmes de la
Nature
Frontiers of Life Sciences: From Proteomics to Neuroscience Frontières des Sciences de la Vie : De la Protéomique aux
Neurosciences
Materials Science and Engineering: The Art of Reconstructing the Material World Science des Matériaux et
Ingénierie : L'Art de Reconstruire le Monde Matériel
Energy Revolution and Climate Systems: An Integrated Vision of Earth System
Science Révolution Énergétique et Systèmes Climatiques : Vision Intégrée de la
Science des Systèmes Terrestres
Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science: The Evolution and Transcendence of
Intelligence Forms Intelligence Artificielle et Science Cognitive : Évolution et
Transcendance des Formes d'Intelligence
The Scientific Turn in Social Sciences: Interdisciplinary Integration of Knowledge
Systems Tournant Scientifique des Sciences Sociales : Intégration
Interdisciplinaire des Systèmes de Connaissance
Modern Educational Philosophy and General Education Revolution:
Intergenerational Transmission of Thinking Paradigms Philosophie de l'Éducation
Moderne et Révolution de la Culture Générale : Transmission
Intergénérationnelle des Paradigmes de Pensée

Conclusion: Toward a Community of Shared Future for Mankind in the Interstellar Civilization Conclusion : Vers une Communauté de Destin Partagé pour l'Humanité dans la Civilisation Interstellaire ---

Introduction: Historical Position and Civilizational Significance of the Modern Natural Science SystemIntroduction : Position Historique et Signification Civilisationnelle du Système de Science Naturelle Moderne---

1.1 The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) and the Search for Extraterrestrial Life
The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is a large space-based observatory that is designed to observe the universe in the infrared spectrum. It is the largest and most powerful space telescope ever built, and it is expected to revolutionize our understanding of the universe. JWST is named after James H. Webb, a prominent figure in NASA's history. The telescope is currently in orbit and has already made several groundbreaking discoveries, including the detection of water vapor on exoplanets and the observation of the first galaxies in the universe. The search for extraterrestrial life is one of the most important goals of JWST, and it is expected to provide valuable insights into the possibility of life elsewhere in the universe.

1.2 The Industrial Wisdom Revolution and the Digital Twin
The Industrial Wisdom Revolution is a new era of technological innovation that is characterized by the integration of artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing. It is expected to transform various industries, including manufacturing, healthcare, and transportation. The Digital Twin is a virtual representation of a physical object or system that is used to simulate and optimize its performance. It is a key technology in the Industrial Wisdom Revolution, and it is expected to play a major role in the development of smart factories and intelligent infrastructure.

Planetary Revolution and the Artemis Program
The Planetary Revolution is a new era of space exploration that is characterized by the development of advanced spacecraft and the establishment of permanent human settlements on other planets. The Artemis Program is a NASA initiative that aims to return humans to the Moon by 2024 and establish a sustainable lunar base. It is a key project in the Planetary Revolution, and it is expected to pave the way for future missions to Mars and beyond.

Human Genetic and Cellular Revolution
The Human Genetic and Cellular Revolution is a new era of biomedical research that is characterized by the discovery of new genes and the development of advanced cell-based therapies. CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary gene-editing technology that has enabled scientists to make precise changes to the human genome. It has opened up new possibilities for treating genetic diseases and improving human health. The development of induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS) is another key breakthrough in this field, and it is expected to lead to the creation of personalized medicines and regenerative therapies.

Information Revolution and Computing Paradigm Shift
The Information Revolution and Computing Paradigm Shift is a new era of technological innovation that is characterized by the development of quantum computing and artificial intelligence. Quantum computing is a revolutionary technology that has the potential to solve problems that are currently unsolvable by classical computers. Artificial intelligence is another key technology in this field, and it is expected to transform various industries, including healthcare, finance, and transportation.

Systematic Innovation in Life Sciences Research
Systematic Innovation in Life Sciences Research is a new era of biomedical research that is characterized by the development of new research methods and the discovery of new drugs. fMRI is a revolutionary imaging technology that has enabled scientists to study the human brain in unprecedented detail. NAD+ is a key molecule in cellular metabolism, and it is expected to play a major role in the development of new therapies for aging and related diseases. Senolytics is a new class of drugs that is designed to eliminate senescent cells, which are a major cause of aging and age-related diseases.

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我们"宇宙"的Cosmic Dawn——宇宙最初的光。JWST 将观测到红移 $z > 10$ 的星系，即 $z \approx 13-14$ 的星系。3.3 宇宙最初的光。Too-many-high-z-galaxies problem。CDM 模型预测的 $z > 10$ 的星系数量与 JWST 观测到的数量不一致。3.4 宇宙最初的光。JWST 观测到的 $z > 10$ 的星系数量与 CDM 模型预测的数量不一致。10⁷-10⁸ 太阳质量的黑洞。10⁴-10⁶ 太阳质量的黑洞。Direct Collapse Black Holes。4. 宇宙大尺度结构。JWST 观测到的大尺度结构与 CMB 观测到的大尺度结构不一致。ΛCDM 模型预测的大尺度结构与 JWST 观测到的大尺度结构不一致。---6.6 宇宙大尺度结构。Large Scale Structure, LSS。138 亿光年。SDSS、DESI、Euclid。Cosmic Web。Dark Matter Halos。10⁷ 太阳质量。10¹⁵ 太阳质量。Halo Mass Function。Halo Bias。Filaments。WHIM。10⁵-10⁷ K。Clusters and Superclusters。1.1 宇宙大尺度结构。Laniakea Supercluster。5.2 宇宙大尺度结构。10 亿光年。Voids。80%。20%。BAO。CMB。150Mpc。S8。S8 Tension。CMB。S8 $\sigma_8 / (\Omega_m / 0.3)$ 。2-3σ。ΛCDM。---6.7 宇宙大尺度结构。21 厘米线。2017 年 GW170817。r-带。Vera C. Rubin Observatory。LSST。Euclid。Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope。SKA。21 厘米线。ET。CE。CMB-S4。CMB。B 模式。---6.8 宇宙大尺度结构。

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Chapter 3 | 第三章 | Planetary Revolution: The Historical
Inevitability of Human Civilization's Interstellar Leap | Révolution Planétaire :
Inévitabilité Historique du Bond Interstellaire de la Civilisation Humaine

Chapter 4 | 基因与细胞革命：解码与重建生命的底层代码 | Gene and Cell Revolution: Deciphering and Reconstructing the Underlying Codes of Life | Révolution Génétique et Cellulaire : Décryptage et Reconstruction des Codes Fondamentaux de la Vie

Chapter 5 | 信息革命与计算范式：从电子时代到量子智能 | Information Revolution and Computing Paradigms: From the Electronic Era to Quantum Intelligence | Révolution de l'Information et Paradigmes Informatiques : De l'Ère Électronique à l'Intelligence Quantique

Chapter 6 | 现代宇宙学与天体物理学：宇宙深空拓展 | Modern Cosmology and Astrophysics: Deep Expansion of Cosmic Horizons | Cosmologie Moderne et Astrophysique : Expansion Profonde des Horizons Cosmiques

Chapter 7 | 探索暗宇宙：暗物质、暗能量与宇宙结构演化 | Exploring the Dark Universe: Dark Matter, Dark Energy, and Cosmic Structural Evolution | Exploration de l'Univers Sombre : Matière Noire, Énergie Noire et Évolution de la Structure Cosmique

Chapter 8 | 粒子物理与基础相互作用：探索自然的极端 | Particle Physics and Fundamental Interactions: Probing the Extremes of Nature | Physique des Particules et Interactions Fondamentales : Exploration des Extrêmes de la Nature

Chapter 9 | 生命科学前沿：从蛋白质组学到神经科学 | Frontiers of Life Sciences: From Proteomics to Neuroscience | Frontières des Sciences de la Vie : De la Protéomique aux Neurosciences

Chapter 10 | 材料科学与工程：重建物质世界的艺术 | Materials Science and Engineering: The Art of Reconstructing the Material World | Science des Matériaux et Ingénierie : L'Art de Reconstruire le Monde Matériel

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Chapter 12 | 人工智能与认知科学：智能形式的演化与超越 | Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science: The Evolution and Transcendence of Intelligence Forms | Intelligence Artificielle et Science Cognitive : Évolution et Transcendance des Formes d'Intelligence

Chapter 13 | 社会科学中的科学转向：知识系统的跨学科整合 | The Scientific Turn in Social Sciences: Interdisciplinary Integration of Knowledge Systems | Tournant Scientifique des Sciences Sociales : Intégration Interdisciplinaire des Systèmes de Connaissance

Chapter 14 | 现代教育哲学与思维代际传递 | Modern Educational Philosophy and General Education Revolution: Intergenerational Transmission of Thinking Paradigms | Philosophie de l'Éducation Moderne et Révolution de la Culture Générale : Transmission Intergénérationnelle des Paradigmes de Pensée

Chapter 15 | 结论：迈向共享未来的人类星际文明 | Conclusion: Toward a Community of Shared Future for Mankind in the Interstellar Civilization | Conclusion : Vers une Communauté de Destin Partagé pour l'Humanité dans la Civilisation Interstellaire

□Full Text Demonstration of Core Chapter: Chapter 1 Introduction□

Chapter 1 Introduction: Historical Position and Civilizational Significance of the Modern Natural Science System

Introduction : Position Historique et Signification Civilisationnelle du Système de Science Naturelle Moderne

1.1 Re-calibration of Civilizational Coordinates: The Millennia-long Leap from Stone Tools to Interstellar

The evolutionary history of human civilization is essentially a magnificent epic of continuous expansion of cognitive boundaries and constant breakthroughs in technological capabilities. From the first intentional striking of flint to make tools by primitive humans in the Paleolithic era, to humanity in the 21st century peering at the starlight from hundreds of millions of years after the birth of the universe through the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), this journey spanning tens of thousands of years marks a fundamental transformation of humans as a form of intelligent life on Earth.

On this long timeline, humanity has experienced several civilizational turning points of nodal significance: the manufacture of tools in the Stone Age marked the fundamental divide separating humans from the animal kingdom; the metallurgical revolution of the Bronze and Iron Ages laid the material foundation for agricultural civilization; the mechanical clocks of the late Middle Ages and the scientific $\square\square$ of the Renaissance prepared the ideological conditions for the modern scientific revolution; the 18th-century British Industrial Revolution, marked by the steam engine, ushered in the era of large-scale mechanized production; the establishment of electromagnetic theory and the application of electrical technology in the 19th century reshaped the spatio-temporal structure of human society; the release of atomic energy, semiconductor integrated circuits, computer technology, and the deciphering of the DNA double helix structure in the 20th century pushed human civilization into in-depth exploration of both the microscopic and macroscopic dimensions.

However, when we stand at the historical node of the third decade of the 21st century and examine the development trend of contemporary science and technology from a systematic and holistic academic perspective, we must put forward a fundamental historical judgment: the modern natural science system taking shape from the 21st to the 23rd century represents the most profound and thorough innovative iteration in humanity since its birth.

This judgment is not a mere rhetorical emphasis but is based on a rigorous analysis of both the internal logic of scientific development and the external forms of civilizational evolution. The uniqueness of the modern natural science system lies in its characteristic of systematic integration. Although the scientific breakthroughs of the 20th century were brilliant, they mostly manifested as in-depth advancements in single disciplines or single technological fields: quantum mechanics and relativity in physics, molecular biology in biology, and electronic computers in technology. These achievements, although overlapping to some extent, did not form a truly interdisciplinary, cross-field, and cross-scale systematic integration. Since entering the 21st century, scientific development has shown distinct characteristics of integration, networking, and intelligentization: the integration of biology and information science has given birth to bioinformatics and synthetic biology; the intersection of materials science and quantum physics has opened up new fields of two-dimensional materials and topological quantum states; the combination of artificial intelligence technology and traditional scientific research is reshaping the entire spectrum of research paradigms from drug discovery to astrophysical data

processing. This integration is not a simple collage of disciplines but a profound reconstruction at the methodological, epistemological, and even ontological levels.

According to the 2025 Science Breakthrough Trends Report by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), contemporary scientific research is showing unprecedented cross-field collaborative characteristics: the complementary integration of CRISPR gene-editing technology with CAR-T cell therapy and PROTAC protein degradation technology is reshaping the paradigm of tumor treatment; new material systems such as metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) and covalent organic frameworks (COFs) simultaneously serve multiple sustainable development goals such as carbon capture, energy storage, and atmospheric purification; although quantum computing technology has not yet been fully commercialized, it has shown potential beyond classical computing in fields such as drug molecular simulation and protein structure prediction. These trends confirm a core assertion: the modern natural science system has transcended the linear logic of a single technological revolution and entered a stage of complex system with multi-dimensional, multi-level, and multi-scale collaborative evolution.

1.2 The Ten Core Dimensions of the Modern Natural Science System

This book defines the modern natural science system as a comprehensive knowledge-technology-society system covering ten core dimensions. These ten dimensions are not isolated from each other but form an organic whole that is interrelated, mutually reinforcing, and mutually permeating.

First dimension: Industrial Wisdom Revolution. This is the productivity foundation of the modern natural science system. Different from the emphasis of traditional industrial revolutions on mechanical power and automation technology, the core characteristic of the Industrial Wisdom Revolution lies in the deep integration of intelligent technology and manufacturing systems. Technology clusters represented by artificial intelligence, industrial Internet of Things, Digital Twin, and additive manufacturing (3D printing) are transforming traditional manufacturing into intelligent industrial systems with self-perception, self-learning, self-decision-making, self-execution, and self-adaptation capabilities. This is not only an upgrade of production tools but also a fundamental transformation of production paradigms - from large-scale standardized production to large-scale personalized customization, from linear value chains to networked value ecosystems, and from human-machine opposition to human-machine collaboration.

Second dimension: Planetary Revolution. This is the expansion of the spatial dimension of the modern natural science system. Human civilization is evolving from a single-planet species to a multi-planet species, a process supported by interdisciplinary technology clusters such as aerospace technology, planetary science, life support system engineering, and space resource development. From the long-term residency in the International Space Station to the return to the Moon in the Artemis program, from the gradual deepening of Mars exploration missions to the vigorous rise of commercial aerospace, the Planetary Revolution

marks the strategic expansion of human living space from the Earth's surface to the Earth-Moon system, the inner solar system, and even deeper space.

Third dimension: Human Genetic and Cellular Revolution. This is the deepening of the life dimension of the modern natural science system. The development and application of CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing technology (the 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Charpentier and Doudna), the maturity of induced pluripotent stem cell (iPS cell) technology (the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Yamanaka Shinya), and the successful application of mRNA vaccine technology in the COVID-19 pandemic (the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Karikó and Weissman) mark that humans have shifted from passively observing life to actively designing life. The development of gene therapy, cell therapy, and regenerative medicine is transforming medicine from a disease treatment model to a health maintenance and life enhancement model.

Fourth dimension: Information Revolution and Computing Paradigm Shift. This is the reconstruction of the information dimension of the modern natural science system. From classical computers to quantum computers, from silicon-based semiconductors to carbon-based and quantum materials, from local area networks to the global Internet and then to space-based Internet such as Starlink, the development of information technology has not only changed the way information is processed and transmitted but also reshaped the organizational form and cognitive model of human society. It is particularly noteworthy that breakthroughs in protein structure prediction by artificial intelligence systems such as AlphaFold (the 2024 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Hassabis, Jumper, and Baker) indicate that information processing capabilities have begun to reversely penetrate and accelerate the research process in traditional natural science fields.

Fifth dimension: Major Discoveries in Modern Cosmology and Astrophysics. This is the expansion of the cosmic dimension of the modern natural science system. The detection of gravitational waves (the first direct detection by LIGO in 2015, the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Weiss, Barish, and Thorne), the capture of the first image of a black hole (by the Event Horizon Telescope EHT in 2019), the deep field observations of the early universe by the James Webb Space Telescope, and the continuous exploration of the properties of dark matter and dark energy are opening a new era of human cognition of the universe. The universe is no longer regarded as a static background stage but is understood as a vibrant system with dynamic evolution, complex structure, and full of unknown substances and energy forms.

Sixth dimension: Systematic Innovation in Life Sciences Research. This is the in-depth development of the modern natural science system in the field of life sciences. In addition to the aforementioned breakthroughs at the gene and cell levels, advancements in brain science and neuroscience (such as the application of technologies like electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), and optogenetics), research on aging biology and longevity (such as strategies like NAD⁺ metabolism, telomerase activation, and Senolytics for clearing senescent cells), and technologies for the prevention and treatment of major infectious diseases and

chronic diseases together form a three-dimensional landscape of life sciences research.

Seventh dimension: Co-evolution of Modern Cultural Knowledge System and Advanced Nervous Systems. This is the humanistic dimension of the modern natural science system. The consciousness, perception, cognition, and feedback control capabilities of the human brain's advanced nervous system are not static biological givens but a dynamic system that continuously evolves through continuous interaction with the natural environment, social environment, and technological environment. The breadth and depth of the modern cultural knowledge system provide unprecedented cognitive resources for this evolution; and the evolution of the advanced nervous system, in turn, shapes human capabilities to create, disseminate, and apply knowledge. This two-way interaction constitutes the internal driving force of civilizational progress.

Eighth dimension: Major Discoveries in Fundamental Theories of Natural Science. This is the theoretical cornerstone of the modern natural science system. From the improvement of the standard model of particle physics (the discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012 completed the last piece of the puzzle of the standard model) to the continuous exploration of fundamental issues in quantum mechanics (such as quantum entanglement, quantum teleportation, and quantum supremacy), and from the development of complex system theory and nonlinear science to the intersection of statistical physics and information theory, breakthroughs in basic theories provide the source for innovations in applied technologies.

Ninth dimension: Innovation in Social Sciences and General Education. This is the social dimension of the modern natural science system. The great development, breakthroughs, and advancement of social productive forces will inevitably lead to corresponding changes in production relations, social structure, cultural forms, and ways of thinking. The integration of Liberal Arts Education and STEM education, the contemporary development of the philosophy of science and social philosophy, and the improvement of science communication and public scientific literacy are all specific manifestations of this dimension.

Tenth dimension: The Epochal Call of Industrial Wisdom Revolution and Planetary Revolution. This is the comprehensive direction and value destination of the aforementioned nine dimensions. The ultimate significance of the modern natural science system lies not only in the accumulation of knowledge and the progress of technology but also in leading all of humanity towards a new era of intelligent civilization, rational civilization, and interstellar civilization. This is not science fiction nor mythological legend but a reasonable deduction and firm belief based on the development trends of contemporary science and technology.

1.3 Methodological Elucidation: Systematic, Interdisciplinary, and Historical Materialist Perspectives

The methodology of this book is based on three basic principles.

First, the Systems Theory Principle. The modern natural science system must be understood as a Complex Adaptive System, in which there are nonlinear, feedback, and emergent interactions between its components. We refuse to

simplify scientific development into the linear progress of a single technology, but instead emphasize the collaborative evolution between technology clusters, disciplinary networks, and social systems. This principle requires us to always pay attention to the relevance of specific scientific fields to other fields and their functional positioning in the overall system when analyzing them.

Second, the Interdisciplinary Integration Principle. A prominent feature of contemporary scientific development is the blurring of traditional disciplinary boundaries and the vigorous growth of emerging interdisciplinary fields. The emergence of new disciplines such as biophysics, chemical biology, astrobiology, computational social sciences, and neuroeconomics indicates that knowledge integration has become a major source of scientific innovation. The writing of this book will fully embody this principle, and when discussing specific topics, it will consciously introduce theoretical perspectives and methodological tools from related disciplines. As academic literature points out, interdisciplinary integration is not only a combination of knowledge content but also a systematic coordination and reconstruction at the methodological level. Its highest level is methodological synthesis, that is, the use of dialectical categories such as system, structure, causality, randomness, and regularity to achieve an overall grasp of the general laws of the development of nature, society, and thinking.

Third, the Historical Materialism Principle. We insist on examining the development of science and technology within the overall framework of the historical process of human society. Science and technology are not abstract knowledge systems suspended above social practice but products of the development of social productive forces under specific historical conditions, and in turn, promote changes in production relations and social forms. This principle requires us to maintain critical reflection on the social consequences, ethical impacts, and value orientations of science and technology while praising their great achievements.

1.4 Structure of the Book and Reading Guide

This book has fifteen chapters, forming a complete logical closed loop from basic theory to applied practice, from microscopic mechanisms to macroscopic systems, and from historical review to future prospects.

Chapters 1 to 3 form the general discussion part of the book, establishing the civilizational coordinates of the modern natural science system from three dimensions: historical position, productivity transformation, and spatial expansion.

Chapters 4 to 8 form the core scientific part of the book, delving into major breakthroughs in basic and frontier fields such as life sciences, information sciences, cosmology, and particle physics.

Chapters 9 to 11 form the technological application part of the book, focusing on practical issues in the frontiers of life sciences, materials science, and energy and climate systems.

Chapters 12 to 14 form the social and humanistic part of the book, exploring topics such as artificial intelligence.